

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL.

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NO. 17.

EARLY ONE MORNING.

The good she goes!
And no one hears,
And no one knows.
But she fears, she fears.
Her mother sleeps; if she only knew,
Her mother weeps less a dream come true.
And the morning wears.

She goes! she goes!
Down the echoing stair,
And the white light grows
And is everywhere.

Soon the birds will chirp, and the tiny bell
Hum, and the cows go up the hill.

And she not there.

She goes! she goes!
On the window sill
The white cat knows
But sits on still.

Blinking her yellow eyes to the sun;

The house does know, but he'll tell to none,
Since 'tis her will!

She goes! she goes!

The door's unbarr'd.

How the cock crows

In the neighbor's yard!

She starts when she hears the ripe pear
fall.

On the dew-soaked earth by the garden
wall.

All's heard! all's marr'd!

No, she goes!

With a secret smile,

For she knows

Not all the while.

Her lover stands where the roads divide,

With a song on his lips and his sword at his

side.

And a foot on the stile.

Violet Hunt in Longman's Magazine.

A DRINK FOR LIFE.

I came to India in 185— as a private in the —th regiment; and my company formed part of the garrison at Arcot. Life in barracks in India is very dull; and I have often wondered that British soldiers out here are, on the whole, such a steady, well behaved lot of lads. Compano a soldier's life in a small Indian station with being quartered even at Malta or Gibraltar, and either of these places will seem like paradise; though the "Rock" is by no means popular, and is always called a prison by the troops for the time being in garrison there.

Well, we found Arcot horribly dull, and it was with great satisfaction that we heard an order had been given for our company to march to Vellore to strengthen the garrison there, which had been very much reduced by cholera.

It was then about the middle of March, and consequently later than is usual for moving troops, as the days begin to get very hot on the plains in the Carnatic about that time of the year. But ours was special duty; and as we should only march in the very early morning, we did not fear the inconvenience of the mid-day heat, but looked upon the whole thing as rather lark, and a welcome change from the monotony of garrison duty. As to the cholera, not one of us gave it a thought. Not likely it would touch one of us!

It was on the second day after leaving Arcot that Private Thomas Atkins, who was my right file, suddenly had to fall out. I expected him to rejoin the ranks before long; but did not trouble myself about his absence. It was not until we reached camp and had finished breakfast that I heard anything more about him.

Then learnt that he was buried!

I knew cholera was awfully sudden in its attack and effects, but I had not imagined the possibility of its carrying off a healthy man quite so rapidly. Of course immediate interment must take place in case of death on the line of march. I had liked Atkins much, but I fancy his death and burial were so sudden that the rest of us failed to realize the truth of what had happened to our comrade, and half expected to see him turn up again. Anyhow, we soon forgot the incident.

Late in the afternoon I was listening to a description of Vellore by one of our fellows who had been there, and speculating on the chance of seeing the crocodiles which Tippoo Sultan had placed in the moat around the fort, as the best possible sentinels to prevent prisoners from escaping or any of his troops from attempting to desert, when suddenly I felt spasms and sickness.

"Holloa! old fellow, how blue you look!" remarked a companion sitting next to me; and as he spoke my comrades shrank terror stricken from me. It needed no doctor to tell me what was the matter. The cholera had seized me!

I was hastily conveyed to the temporary hospital, where our assistant surgeon already had several cases of the disease under treatment, and I was laid on a sharpoy. I rapidly passed from the first to the second stage of that malady, and by 9 o'clock at night the incessant vomiting and purging had reduced me to a condition of weakness approaching insensibility. I was consumed by a burning, raging thirst, but the dresser disregarded all my entreaties for a drink of water. The system of treatment for cholera in those days allowed the patients nothing more than just to have the lips moistened occasionally with weak brandy and water, and this simply aggravated the torture of thirst. Nowadays champagne is given, and the sufferer is allowed to drink pretty freely.

The hospital was, of course, only a pandal, hastily constructed with palm-leaf leaves, with a large cuscus mat at the entrances at each end. Two large chaises de water were placed just outside each entrance, from which a coolie from time to time threw a pannikinful on the cuscus tathis, so that the wind, blowing through the wet mats, might cool the temperature inside the pandal. This result certainly was attained, but at the cost of intensifying the pangs of the patients, whose thirst was tantalized by hearing the splashing of the water.

I had begged, sworn and menaced at intervals, but no one paid the slightest heed to me; and I was sinking into that condition of torpor which is the immediate precursor of the third and fatal stage of cholera when I heard voices in the pandal. The assistant surgeon was making his last round for the night, accompanied by the hospital dresser. With a violent effort I roused myself and eagerly started for their approach. I wanted to hear my fate pronounced.

They stopped at length where I lay, and the doctor examined my body.

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Gladys—What a hero Mr. Popkorn is! Although he loves her, he will not marry Miss Nogold because she is poor, and people might pain her by saying that she married him for his money.

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King Kalakaua of the Sandwich islands is not inclined to punish the man and three boys who recently laid siege to his palace.

INVENTED PANORAMAS.

IT IS SAID THAT A SCOTCHMAN FIRST PAINTED THEM.

Robert Barker and His Career—How the Idea First Occurred to Him—Edinburgh Painted as a Beginner—A Rival Painter—The Panorama of Joan of Arc.

Robert Barker is generally credited with being the first painter of panoramas as we know them today. He was born in Edinburgh, where he lived for sixty years during the last century. Originally he made his living by painting portraits, and it is said of him that the first notion of a picture that would take in the entire scene visible from a certain point on every side occurred to him when he was sitting on the top of Carlton hill in Scotland's capital. He went home and began painting on a cylindrical surface a picture of the town as it appears to any body viewing it from that famous eminence, which would include Arthur's seat, the Castle Rock and the distant Firth of Forth.

SIN JOSHUA CONVINCED.

His first picture was on paper pasted on to linen. He came to London with it and invoked the patronage of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who declared the plan of such a picture so impracticable that he would willingly, he said, get out of his bed at night time to inspect the work of art if it could be produced. When Barker did actually surmount all difficulties and opened his panoramic exhibition in Castle street, Leicester square, skeptical Sir Joshua was as good, or almost as good, as his promise. He saluted forth one morning in his slippers from his breakfast table to see the marvel, and, having received ocular demonstration that a panorama was a possibility, generously congratulated the artist on his success.

The first picture was painted in a circle, the diameter of which was twenty-five feet, but afterwards Barker became more ambitious.

He had succeeded with Edinburgh, why should he not try London? This he at once set to work doing, and he produced a picture taken from an elevated position in the old Albion mills, near Blackfriars' bridge. By dint of "peggery away," and with the assistance of one or two kindly and wealthy patrons, such as Lord Elcho, Barker had contrived to snatch pecuniary success out of the jaws of apparent failure, and five years after he arrived in London, in 1793, he took the lease of a piece of ground in Cranbourne street and erected thereon a large building simply and solely for the purpose of exhibiting his panoramasthe. A jointstock company helped him to find funds for this building, where he had three rooms, in the largest of which the diameter of the picture was ninety feet, and the chief opening attraction was a representation of a review of the fleet at Spithead. This succeeded so well that the inventive Barker bought up the shares in his own company and became sole proprietor.

From this time onward the Leicestershire panorama was one of the lions of London, and its inventor having made a thoroughly good thing out of it, and having pleased and improved the minds of countless spectators, died in the year 1806, leaving his profitable occupation to his son, Henry Aston Barker, "who kept on the business still, resigned," or not as the case might be, "unto the heavenly will." At all events Barker the younger was a conscientious panoramist, for he journeyed all over Europe in his search for "subjects." He "panoramed" Malta and Elba, and in the course of his visit to the latter place interviewed the great Napoleon. He illustrated Nelson's most famous sea fights, and he went to Constantinople and Waterloo to make drawings of the big picture in Paris.

From Waterloo he journeyed on to Paris, which the allied troops were then occupying, in order to obtain perfectly correct accounts of the dispositions of the forces from the actual leaders in the fight. As no inventor is ever allowed to be the first in the field, it may be well in the interests of historical accuracy, to say that Robert Barker's fame is troubled by a rival discoverer of panoramas, one Professor Breisig, of Danzig; but it is acknowledged that Barker was the first actually to paint and exhibit a panoramic picture on a large scale.

The latest development of the panoramic art is to be seen, along with other wonders, at Paris. Patriotism has inspired some enterprising Gaul with the very happy thought of seizing the opportunity for interesting his countrymen and women and the whole world in the story of Joan of Arc. He has accordingly had painted and is exhibiting a colorful and beautiful panorama of the life of the Maid of Orleans in several scenes.

Realism is, of course, to the fore, and during the battle scenes before Orleans the peal of trumpets is heard, while the painting of the groups of figures in the coronation scene at Rheims and in other episodes is said to be marvelously life-like.

This panorama, if it does nothing else, affords an agreeable way of learning the chief facts in the life of a great historical character.

Many people will wish that they could learn all their history in the same easy fashion.

To have well painted tableaux past in succession before one, each depicting a famous scene in a great drama of actual life, is not a contemptible aid to education. If there is any lecturing to be done the lecturer's remarks are limited to far more patience when the eye has all the time before it the actual scene of which mention is being made.

Even humorists like Artemus Ward found that his comic addresses "went" much better when aided by a panorama, in which a comic moon that tried to rise and got stuck half way up the sky added to the total effect.—London Telegraph.

The Lord's Not Self Supporting.

The fees received in the house of lords show a tendency to decrease. In some years nearly £40,000 has been paid into the exchequer, and the house of lords became nearly self supporting. It might have lived upon its fees had the increase continued, says a London correspondent. But last year the fees amounted to only £22,000, and the expenditure was more than £44,000, so that their lordships cost the taxpayers of the country more than £22,000 a year. The disposition is, of course, to abolish the fee system, and if the process of abolition goes on, the house of lords will have to reduce its expenses if it is not to remain the subject of continual condemnation in the house of commons for extravagance.—Daily Mail Gazette.

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Pigeon Flying.

Pigeon flying is one of the delights of the Black country, and a Birmingham, Eng., paper gives a curious account of it. It is a passion with the working-men, and it takes some of them completely away from their work. With the majority, however, it is no more than the ordered pastime of the first day of the week. It has developed quite a new branch of railway traffic in the district. It is the practice of flyers to send their birds in baskets, addressed to the station master at a particular station, with the request that he will release them, mark on the label the time they were released and return the basket. What is most singular in this is that it is regularly done. An important traffic has grown up in this way, with a tariff for pigeon baskets and returned empties. Railway companies at first set their faces against it, but finally took a more enlightened view of their own interests and of the wants of their customers. They were probably influenced by the consideration that the officials rather liked the work. In cloudy weather porters have been known to feed birds three days before setting them free. The only inconvenience is that, where a bird fails to reach his destination, the obliging official is sometimes accused of being "got at" by a rival flyer. This suggests a certain demoralizing tendency in the pastime, and the suggestion may be confirmed by the revival of a well worn anecdote. An aged penitent, who had loved pigeon flying for his ghostly comforter on his death bed, that they would both meet in a better place with wings to their backs. The dying man suddenly forgot his anxieties in the ribald offer to "fly" the parson for a sovereign when they arrived.

To Enclose Wor Clothing.

The mystery to many people how the scourers of old clothes can make them look almost as good as new is explained in the American Analyst as follows: Take, for instance, a shiny old coat, vest or pair of pants, of broadcloth, cassimere or diagonal. The scourer makes a strong, warm soap sud and plunges the garment into it, souses it up and down, rinses the dirty places, if necessary puts it through a second suds, then rinses it through several waters, and hangs it to dry on the line. When nearly dry, he takes it in, rolls it up for an hour or two, and then presses it. An old cotton cloth is laid on the outside of the coat, and the iron passes over that until the wrinkles are out; but the iron is removed before the steam ceases to rise from the goods, else they would shrink.

Wrinkles that are obstinate are removed by laying a wet cloth over them and passing the iron over that. If any shiny places are seen they are treated as the wrinkles are—the iron is lifted, while the full cloud of steam rises and brings the nap up with it. Cloth should always have a suds made specially for it, as if that which has been used for white cotton or woolen clothes lint will be left in the water and cling to the cloth. In this manner we have known the same coat and pantaloons to be renewed time and again, and have all the look and feel of new garments. Good broadcloth and its fellow cloths will bear many washings, and look better every time because of them.

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C. C. POWNING, Editor and Proprietor

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

Barbed wire manufacturers are to form a trust.

The International Marine Conference is in session at Washington.

Three negroes were lynched in different parts of the South yesterday.

General John F. Hartman died at Norristown, Pa., yesterday morning.

Admiral Porter left Jamestown yesterday morning in improved health.

Germany will probably refuse to recognize Mataafa as King of Samoa.

Secretary Tracy has ordered the arrest of 104 of the Navassa rioters.

The Episcopal Convention has appointed a committee to revise the Prayer Book.

Boulanger's adherents have sent him an address expressing their confidence in his fidelity.

The Brush Electric Light Company has sold its plant to the Thomson-Houston Company.

Le Temps, the Paris newspaper, thinks Chicago should not have the World's Fair in 1892.

Secretary Windom has not rendered a decision on the lead ore question. He still has the matter under consideration.

The President this afternoon appointed Richard E. Sloan, of Arizona, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona.

The United States has been asked to co-operate with Germany and Great Britain in trying to abolish slavery in Eastern Africa.

It is reported that Harrison has decided to appoint ex-Pension Agent Paolo, of Syracuse, N. Y., Pension Commissioner, to succeed Tanner.

A freight train was wrecked by a washout on the Texas Pacific, yesterday, and engineer Bible, fireman Jones and brakeman Mansfield were killed.

ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

The Journal is delighted to inform the reading public that Wells Drury, Esq., has become connected with the Journal in an editorial capacity, and his well-known ability will be energetically exhibited in these columns hereafter. This may truly be said to be the first time since 1872 that the present editor has had any regular assistant. Geo. R. Mosher and Gordon Rice, both so long connected with the office, will also give the Journal the benefit of their reportorial powers, and the Journal hopes to be able to present to the people of its vicinity the news of the day in such an attractive manner as to make the Journal the best as well as the favorite newspaper of the State.

It is said that Vice President Morton's house in Washington will be ready for occupancy early in November. The house was bought of Prof. Bell, of telephone fame, who bought it of Lieutenant Broadhead for \$100,000.

The Eureka Sentinel says that ex-Governor Sam Hauser, of Helena, and W. A. Clark, of Butte, will probably be the two new Democratic Senators from Montana.

Bound in Lead.

The Government printing office is turning out a book which differs in makeup from all the other books ever issued from that large establishment. The work contains the secret signals of the Navy Department. The peculiarity of the binding is that the covers are made of lead, and an order printed conspicuously on the first page directs the officer having the custody of the work to throw it overboard in case there should be the slightest danger of its capture by an enemy of the United States.

International Marine Conference.

Special to the JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—In the Maritime Conference to-day the discussion was based upon "Revised International Rules and Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea," contained in a circular issued by the United States Treasury Department in September 1887. This was adopted at the suggestion of the American delegates as a basis for action, because it was in a convenient shape and afforded a good starting point.

Sixty Thousand Boy Tramps.

Special to the JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—In an address before the Boys' and Girls' Native Home Association to-day Alex. Hogeland, President of the Association, stated that there are 60,000 boy tramps in the United States. He advocated the establishment of a registration system by which boy tramps might be found and sent to farmers who are willing to employ them.

English "Justice."

Special to the JOURNAL.

DULUTH, Oct. 17.—The trial of Father McCadden and others for participation in the murder of Police Inspector Martin at Gisvoldore began to-day at Marlborough. Protests at the action of the Crown in dismissing every Catholic Venireman were so violent that proceedings had to be suspended pending the arrival of a large police force.

Still Sightseeing.

Special to the JOURNAL.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 17.—The All-America excursion arrived this afternoon. The city was decorated, and the visitors were given an enthusiastic reception by the 2,500 students of Michigan University. The delegates attended a dinner at the residence of President Angell, and to-night left for Grand Rapids.

Jannaschek Injured.

Special to the JOURNAL.

JOANSTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Madame Jannaschek, the actress, was thrown from a carriage to-night while being driven to the theater, and was badly bruised.

SILVER COINAGE.

The San Francisco Chronicle comments as follows upon a proposed new plan to bend silver:

At the present time the subject of the coining of silver is attracting a great deal of attention in the United States, renewed interest in it having been awakened by the recent statement of the Treasury Department showing how little silver is in the Treasury against which certificates have not been issued and to what extent the standard dollar themselves have passed into actual circulation.

The American Banker's Association, which recently met in Kansas City, naturally devoted much of its time to the consideration of this question. Among others W. P. St. John, president of the Merchants' National Bank of New York, made an address which contained some ideas which are worth discussion, even if not generally accepted. He proposes, as the first step toward increasing the coining of silver, that the United States let loose notes, of which there are about \$30,000,000 outstanding, be retired, and that silver be coined and certificates issued in their place. To make the change Mr. St. John proposes that the limit of monthly purchases of silver be at once increased to \$4,000,000, and that the surrender of legal tender notes then begin. He includes also the surrender of national bank notes, of which there are about \$130,000,000, and concludes that to retire both these kinds of currency under a monthly silver coining of \$4,000,000 will require about ten years.

In support of his proposition Mr. St. John argues that at once upon its adoption the price of silver will be importantly enhanced and for years maintained. He points out that by the average of the last seven years, including 1888, the entire world's annual product of silver barely exceeds \$117,500,000; that of this sum China and British India together used about \$63,250,000, and the industrial arts of Europe and the United States more than \$21,000,000, leaving for our actual coining only \$33,000,000; from which it follows that the annual purchase of \$48,000,000 of silver would both stimulate production and enhance the price.

To forestall timidity, says Mr. St. John, let it be remarked that it is not proposed to appoint ex-Pension Agent Paolo, of Syracuse, N. Y., Pension Commissioner, to succeed Tanner.

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Bound in Lead.

The annexed is taken from the Times-Review:

Cassidy has got his Irish up. He is mad because some writer, in opposing his Utah annexation project, intimated that if he didn't like Nevada with its present proportions, he had better emigrate. In his anger he pitches salt-milk into everybody who does not agree with him upon the question designating them as "little fellows," without sufficient brain power to run a coffee mill, or words to that effect. The Times-Review is one of the aforesaid "little fellows," but not the one which suggested the emigration alternative. We want George to stay in Nevada and exercise his American prerogative of shooting off his mouth or his pen as he pleases upon all matters of public concern. He is often right though wrong upon non-political affairs of general interest, but in our opinion is sway off his base in favor of silver bullion, as it likes, for with silver valued in the markets at the legal ratio, even an extreme gold-bug could not object to its coining.

Off His Base.

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Not only under President Cleveland's Administration, to which he owed his position, has the late Minister Resident received expressions of confidence from Washington. His views recommending certain amendments to the extradition treaty have been acknowledged by Secretary Blaine as having been "much appreciated." He has been assured of the approval of President Harrison of the tenor of a dispatch communicated by him on Spanish affairs. Secretary Blaine's letter of recall evinces an appreciation of Mr. Merrill's services to his country, which, coming from the head of the party opposite to his own, is a telling tribute to his career and shows that nothing but the political methods prevailing in the Union dictated his removal. The Secretary of State, after announcing the appointment of Mr. Stevens, says he is "further instructed to say that this decision in nowise detracts from the high opinion which has been formed of your intelligence and zeal in the discharge of the duties of your station." The letter concludes with a courteous request that Mr. Merrill should remain at his post until his successor arrived, and with assurance of Mr. Blaine's personal regard.

The late mistress of the Legation has not only in that capacity won the reputation of a most amiable hostess, but by her cheerfulness, modesty and ladylike qualities of all kinds she has endeared herself to Hanoi society. Mrs. Merrill naturally fell into the heart-felt regards of Her Majesty, who esteemed her as a sincere friend. During the present week the Queen sent her a large photograph of herself, to which her autograph is attached, accompanied with the following note:

"*LOIAN PALACE, Sept. 13, 1889.*"

"Mrs. George W. Merrill—Dear Madam: You will be kind enough to accept this picture of myself as a small token of remembrance of our very cordial and pleasant acquaintance while here and among us. Hoping God will bless you on your way to your native country, I remain your true friend,

KIAPOLAN."

The Bulletin would sincerely tender its paring alio to the ex-Minister Resident and his consort upon the eve of their return to their own great country, whose interests, diplomatic and social, they have so well maintained during their sojourn in this island Kingdom. We hope that the enjoyment their society has afforded the community will prove to be mutual, so that they will carry away pleasant reminiscences of their residence. Aloha nui.

Stopped the Services.

The San Francisco Examiner some time ago reported the following:

Among all the talk that has been indulged in about the proposed Western extension of the Union Pacific, the following comes, which is wretched for, is the most interesting: Some six months ago Sidney Dillon was sitting in his New York office talking to "Joe" Collett, the Indiana relay magnate. Dillon said to him that the Union Pacific surveyors had finished their reports of all the surveys they had made in Oregon, Nevada, California and Utah Territory. Adams, Ives and himself had easily gone over the reports, and finally came to the conclusion that there were only two feasible ways of getting into California.

At the start they had abandoned any intention of building from any point in Oregon into California. One good route was to start from the end of the branch line running due west from Salt Lake City to Terminus, via Garfield Beach, cross the Great American Desert, south from Great Salt Lake, run almost in a straight line to Lovelock, on the Central Pacific in Nevada, go through the Beckwith Pass and reach Sacramento, via Downieville and Marysville.

The other route looked upon favorably was to make an extension south from Frisco, Utah, and get into California and the San Joaquin Valley through Walker's Pass in the Sierra Nevada.

Dillon is further represented as saying that Adams favored the line via Frisco, that he wanted to build into Northern California through the Beckwith Pass, and that Ives had not fully made up his mind as to what he thought was the best route.

"Do you expect to act soon in this matter?" was one of Mr. Collett's questions. Dillon said that they did.

A Railroad Story of Interest.

The San Francisco Examiner some time ago reported the following:

Among all the talk that has been indulged in about the proposed Western extension of the Union Pacific, the following comes, which is wretched for, is the most interesting: Some six months ago Sidney Dillon was sitting in his New York office talking to "Joe" Collett, the Indiana relay magnate. Dillon said to him that the Union Pacific surveyors had finished their reports of all the surveys they had made in Oregon, Nevada, California and Utah Territory. Adams, Ives and himself had easily gone over the reports, and finally came to the conclusion that there were only two feasible ways of getting into California.

At the start they had abandoned any intention of building from any point in Oregon into California. One good route was to start from the end of the branch line running due west from Salt Lake City to Terminus, via Garfield Beach, cross the Great American Desert, south from Great Salt Lake, run almost in a straight line to Lovelock, on the Central Pacific in Nevada, go through the Beckwith Pass and reach Sacramento, via Downieville and Marysville.

The other route looked upon favorably was to make an extension south from Frisco, Utah, and get into California and the San Joaquin Valley through Walker's Pass in the Sierra Nevada.

Dillon is further represented as saying that Adams favored the line via Frisco, that he wanted to build into Northern California through the Beckwith Pass, and that Ives had not fully made up his mind as to what he thought was the best route.

"Do you expect to act soon in this matter?" was one of Mr. Collett's questions. Dillon said that they did.

A PARTING "ALOHA."

THE RETIRING MINISTER FROM NEVADA.

A Tribute to George Merrill and His Wife.

The Honolulu Daily Bulletin of late date gives the annexed graceful tribute to Minister Geo. W. Merrill and wife:

Mr. Geo. W. Merrill, appointed by President Cleveland as United States Minister Resident near His Majesty's Court, arrived here with Mrs. Merrill on June 8, 1885. He had, therefore, occupied that important position four years and a quarter when relieved the other day by Mr. John L. Stevens, the nominee of President Harrison. Mr. Merrill has had the honor as well as the greatest pleasure of leading men of all parties, in the fitting celebration of five anniversaries of the independence of the United States. It is stating the case very mildly to say that this, one of the grandest holidays in the Hawaiian calendar, has suffered no diminution in enthusiasm or effectiveness of celebration under his guidance. The writer's career in the land being little longer than that of the retired Minister Resident, any comparison of these five "Fourths" with those preceding would here not be entitled to much weight. But there is no hesitation in bearing emphatic testimony to the fact that from the first day of their occupancy, Mr. and Mrs. Merrill have brought the American Legation into increasing popularity by means of their very successful receptions on the national holidays. By the unconstrained cordiality of their welcome, their impartial attentions to visitors of all nationalities and ranks, and their very generous hospitality, they won as host and hostess universal admiration and esteem.

Mr. Merrill, as Representative of his Government, earned the most unqualified approbation of the President and Cabinet Ministers, particularly that of the Secretary of State, with whose office he had most to do. His promptness, accuracy and judgment in the dispatches transmitted by him upon Hawaiian, Pacific and international affairs were again and again acknowledged in formal despatched of the usual official formality. These return dispatches from Washington are replete with expressions of the Government's appreciation of the thoroughness of the Minister Resident's reports, and the comprehensiveness and value of his observations upon matters within his official view. During his whole term he has not had to read a single line of disapproval of his action in any matter, which, considering the critical junctures in Hawaii, is a record of which any diplomatist might be proud. When in the troubles of 1887 Mr. Merrill had to shape his own course, owing to the impossibility of communicating in time with his Government, his report to the Department of State was acknowledged as having "anticipated the instructions" he would have received. He was especially commended on that occasion for having avoided the necessity of selling in foreign aid, which would have endangered the independence of his country. Mr. Merrill received special commendation for his third term in the United States Senate.

Sensible Suggestions.

Special to the JOURNAL.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 17.—The Republican campaign in Iowa is now regarded as in excellent condition by those best fitted to judge. Senator Allison is on the stump continuously, and adds great strength to the canvass. As he will be nominated and re-elected by the Legislature next Winter, he is in a measure a candidate before the election, but he seems to draw larger crowds than ever before, and his prominence as a Presidential candidate has created great interest. A recent speech of his at the University of Iowa has been unanimously voted a great compliment to him. He is a man of great personal magnetism, and his address is clear and forcible. He has a commanding presence, and his manner is frank and坦率.

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The Haytian Presidency.

Special to the JOURNAL.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 17.—At the second day's session of the National Board of Trade to-day, a resolution was adopted declaring that American rivers and harbors should be improved and maintained by the general government; that Congress should organize a naval reserve force, and should foster the merchant marine by every legitimate means. The Torrey transcript bill was recommended to Congress for enactment. A resolution was passed requesting the pan-American Congress to take action for the establishment of a mint of coining common to all American people. The meeting closed to-night with a grand banquet and an address by Henry Water-

son.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S SENATORS.

Special to the JOURNAL.

PINEYWOOD, South Dakota, Oct. 17.—Both branches of the Legislature yesterday voted separately for U. S. Senators. In the House R. F. Pettigrew received 108 votes, Moody 103, Bartlett Tripp 14 and M. H. Day 14. In the Senate Pettigrew and Moody had 41 each and Tripp and Day 4 each. The election of Pettigrew and Moody will be ratified in joint session to-day. A resolution was passed asking Congress to make an appropriation for boring artesian wells, with a view to decide the feasibility of artesian well irrigation.

LATON.—The Legislature met in joint session at noon to-day and declared Moody and Pettigrew elected U. S. Senators. The body then adjourned to meet in January.

CORNERING THE MASCALS.

Special to the JOURNAL.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—At 1 o'clock to-day the Grand Jury in the Cronin case came into Court and handed in twelve indictments; eleven of which were on jail cases and the tw

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

PRICE OF DAILY JOURNAL,
15 CENTS PER WEEK.

TIME TABLES.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Train
at Reno.The following table gives the time of arrival and
departure of passenger trains at Reno:

TRAIN.	ARRIVES.	LEAVES.
Central Pacific.		
No. 1, eastbound express.....	8:30 a m	6:40 p m
No. 2, westbound express.....	9:45 p m	8:45 p m
No. 3, eastbound express.....	8:30 a m	6:40 p m
No. 4, westbound express.....	7:15 a m	7:30 a m
No. 1, Virginia express.....	8:30 p m	8:30 a m
No. 2, San Francisco express.....	8:30 p m	8:30 a m
No. 3, local passenger.....	11:45 p m	1:45 p m
No. 4, San Joaquin.....		
Express and Freight.....	7:00 p m	9:00 a m
Time of Arrival and Departure of Mail at Reno.	ARRIVES.	LEAVES.
San Francisco and Sacramento.....	8:30 a m	8:45 a m
C. & W. (west of Truckee, Or., W. T. & S. C.).....	8:30 a m	8:45 a m
Truckee and Lake Tahoe.....	8:30 a m	8:45 a m
Eastern Nevada and State.....	8:30 a m	8:45 a m
Virginia, "Great" (Bridger- ton).....	8:30 a m	8:45 a m
Mono, Inyo and Alpine count- ies, Cal.....	8:00 p m	8:00 a m
Sierra, Lassen, Shasta and Plumas, Cal.....	8:00 p m	8:00 a m
Buffalo Meadows (Fresno).....	6:00 p m	6:30 a m
Douglas, Lyon, Esmeralda and Nye counties, Nev.....	8:00 p m	8:00 a m

Latest Stock Quotations.

Ophir, 4 20, 4 15	
Mexican, 3 65	
Gould & Curry, 1 60, 1 65	
Bast & Belcher, 3 10	
Con. Cal. & Va., 5%, 5%	
Savage, 1 65	
Challier, 1 80, 1 85	
Potosi, 1 10	
Hale & Norcross, 2 95	
Crown Point, 2 10	
Yellow Jackets, 2 80	
Belcher, 3 15, 2 20 a	
Imperia, 30c b, 35c a	
Sierra Nevada, 1 90	
Utah, 8 c	
Bullion, 50c b, 55c a	
Escheveria, 50c b, 60c a	
Sug. Belcher, 1 15	
Oreman, 90	
Justice, 1 40 b, 1 1/2 a	
Union Cos., 2 85 b, 2 95 a	
Aite, 2 15	
Jails, 20c b, 25c a	
California, 15c b, 20c a	
Silver Hill, 15c b, 20c a	
Challenge, 2 20	
Lady Washington, 35c b, 40c a	
Andes, 60c	
Scorpion, 20c b, 25c a	
Eureka Cos., 4 15 b, 4 1/2 a	
West Comstock, 25c	
New York Cos., 30c	
Grand Prize, 50c	
Navy, 35c	
North Belle Isle, 70c	
Comstock, 3 a	
North Comstock, 90c	
Del Monte, 1 a	
Bodie, 65c b, 70c a	
Bulwer, 25c	
Mono, 60c	
Weldon, 20c	

EVENINGS.

J. M. Fulton went below last night.

Work on the new depot progresses favorably.

The Storm King sent out his warning yesterday.

Superintendent Jerry Whited was in town yesterday.

Belcher was assessed fifty cents per share yesterday.

W. E. Sharon, of Storey, was a passenger for the Bay last night.

The Journal's telegrams of this morning are of unusual interest.

Mt. Diablo has declared a dividend of twenty cents per share.

Harry Lawson, Supt. of the S. P. eating houses, was in town last evening.

W. M. Boardman has sold his residence to J. M. Campbell, of Virginia, for \$4,500.

The Storey County Grand Jury has indicted Joseph Wells for the murder of his wife.

Go to Lange & Schmitt's for ranges, and cook stoves. Best assortment in the State.

The outlook for Reno is bright, and the Journal predicts 1890 will be the best year in its history.

Charlie Campbell, who was reported very low with typhoid fever, was somewhat better yesterday.

C. C. Wallace, Geo. W. Baker and J. L. Wines, all of Eureka, were passengers on yesterday morning's east-bound train.

Sheriff Flint went to Carson yesterday with O. D. Carr, sentenced to the State's bastile for five years for robbery.

Sheriff Sweeney, of Eureka, arrived yesterday morning with Mrs. Kercher, who was committed to the Insane Asylum.

The Summer is passed away;

Commenced has the fall;

And now is just the time

To give George Krog a call.

George he never runs away,

But stays with his little lot;

And all he wants to say,

Forgot, forgot him not.

Excellent, reliable and economical are the stoves and ranges sold by Lange & Schmitt.

Every house and store should have them. Call and inspect before purchasing.

J. Westlake has established himself in the boot and shoe shop formerly occupied by Wm. Hart, opposite the Postoffice, where he is prepared to do all kinds of stylized work at the lowest prices. Ladies' fine shoes a specialty. Repairing neatly and quickly done.

A Good Movement.

The "Wahoe Improvement Association" was organized at E. L. Fulton's residence night before last, by a number of representative men of Reno. Judge Bigelow was elected Chairman and A. O. Bragg Secretary. The object of the Association will be to advance the interests of Reno, Wahoe county and the State.

WHAT ON EARTH?

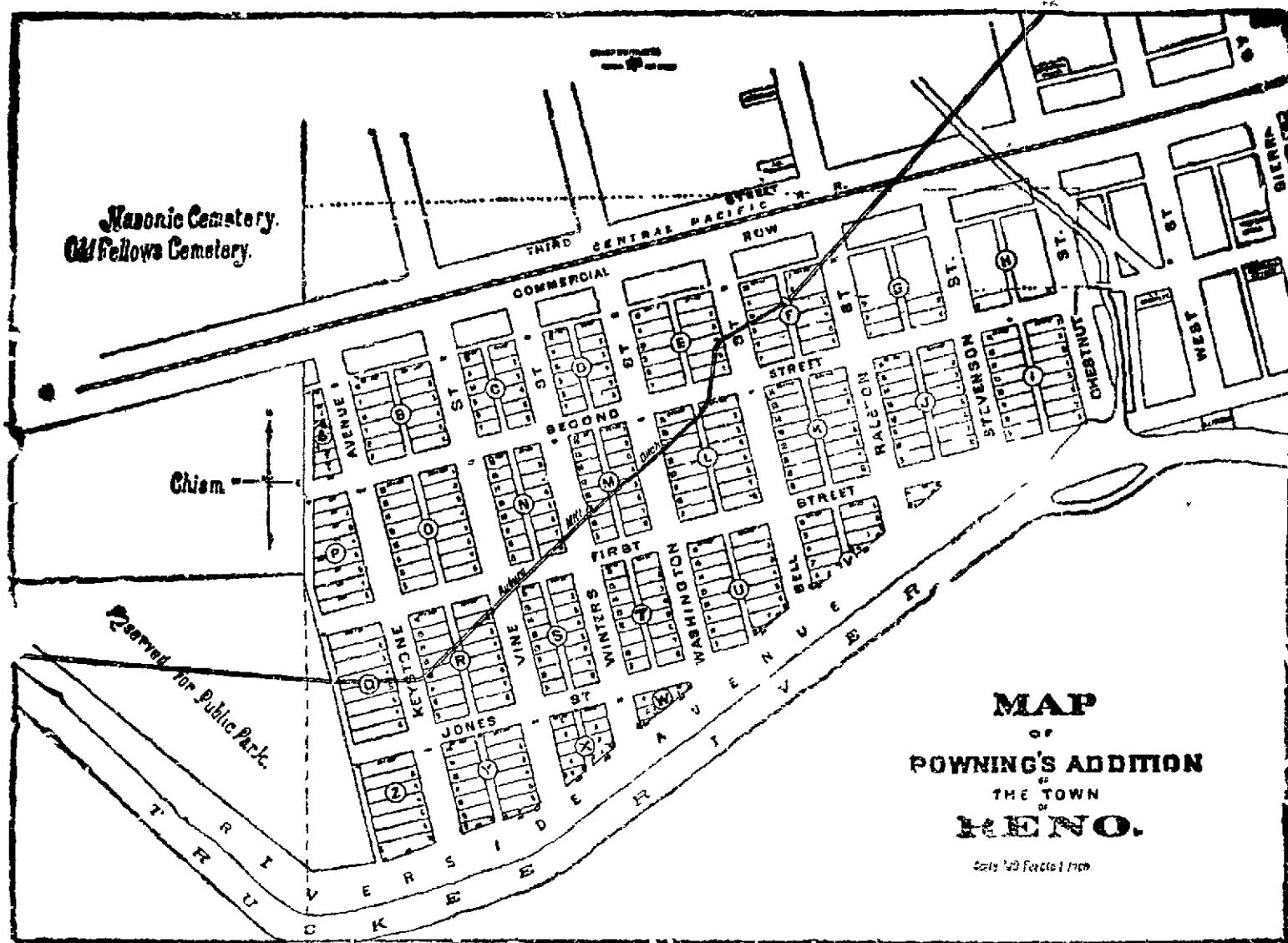
Is the reason people will not, can not or do not take any distance in cheap nothings put up by Cheap John houses or irresponsible parties of enormous profits, rather than take a machine of world wide reputation and one that is giving universal satisfaction to all? No. We believe in the world is giving much unparalleled satisfaction for purifying the blood as BRIDGE'S MEDICINE, WATER AND BLACK MAKER, and every article that does not do it's w^t won't give you nothing.

OSBURN & SHUMMAKERS, Druggists.

GOTHAM CORRESPONDENCE.
Our New York Fashion Letter—New Millinery—Contrats and Materials—Outdoor Garments—Notes.

Hats and bonnets for ordinary wear are of felt, and the latter are very small and close to the head. Variety must be looked for in the former, and is found in very broad brimmed felts or furry beavers with crowns of the same or felt; in shapes having the brims rolled in many fanciful ways, in turbans, toques, English walking and sailor hats, these last being a novelty in Winter. It is on hats, moreover, that odd ideas find room for display and extravaganzas as well. Here the rage for black birds can display itself, and every day brings something more bizarre in this line, where stiff-pointed quill feathers or spread-out wings shoot upward and outward with grotesque result. Happy the woman, however, who can support one or more blackbirds, and in the midst of bright or dark surroundings they are a weird contrast, or placed on entirely black hats. Black is worn with aesthetic gowns or cloaks. Black is a leading element in every department of dress and in millinery.

COLORS OF BLACK.
Produce many striking effects, as where such contrasts as canary and bright green, or old rose and blue, are placed on a sombre foundation or where bright or delicate foundations are toned down by black. Enormous bows of wide black ribbon give a dash to large hats, or with greater refinement, a trimming of from one to two and a half inch black velvet ribbon imparts due gravity to a bright bonnet. Two and a half inches is indeed the popular width for bonnet ribbon, narrowness being preferable for heavy Winter textures, such as satin-back velvet, doubled-faced satin or gros grain and satin in double weave. Contrasts are frequent or two tones. Birds and feathers are shown without end for trimming, and throughout there is perpetual flavor of artificialities, since feather bands are dyed to order, while birds are made to suit requirements, all sorts and sizes being dyed black. To this the humming bird is an exception, and in clusters they perch or nestle pretty in death as in life. The leading colors in millinery are Eiffel rust, old rose, grayish blue, green, plum, brilliant red, heliotrope and canary, the latter being very effective on dark or black foundations. Some newOUTDOOR GARMENTS
Are almost combination costumes and quite cover the dress below. Velvet and heavy cloth are cut in long, close shapes at the back, with great variety of ideas as to the shape of sleeves, but a prominent contour shows wing sleeves over close ones below, and sometimes the sleeves are of velvet with cloth garment. Velvet is everywhere, indeed, a favorite combination, while more frequently than one would suppose the now standard Valentine substituted. Having given satisfaction in the past, there is a steady demand for it that every year grows larger. Embroidery and braiding are lavishly used on cloaks, and for combination with trimmings of every description.NOTES.
Undressed kid gloves are the only kind now sold for evening, and the favorite shades are tan, gray or white, with delicate stitching. Morning gloves are in darker tan, gray or rust shades, and from four to five button length, though the Harris buttonless sack glove is much liked, because wrinkling at the wrist and easily drawn off or put on. Fashionable shoppers stop now at 865 Broadway for a look at Harris Bros.' new glove establishment, which is in their special line what Tiffany's is to the jewelry trade. Nothing is kept throughout its spacious extent but gloves, and the favorite shades are tan, gray or white, with delicate stitching. Morning gloves are in darker tan, gray or rust shades, and from four to five button length, though the Harris buttonless sack glove is much liked, because wrinkling at the wrist and easily drawn off or put on. 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250 Beautiful Lots For Sale!

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN INVESTMENT AND A HOME.

THE MOST LOVELY PORTION OF RENO.

Facing the Truckee -The Aristocratic Avenue Riverside Driveway-Splendid Sewerage-Healthy Location and Safe From Fire.

The proprietor is now ready to receive proposals for lots in Powning's Addition. The map gives a good idea of the tract, which is situated between the Central Pacific Railroad and the Truckee River, and commences on the west at a point three blocks distant from Virginia Street, making it the most central and convenient of any portion of the rapidly growing town of Reno. Unlike any other part of the town this Addition faces the beautiful Truckee River and Riverside Avenue is certain to become the fashionable driveway of the country. The streets are 80 feet wide, while Riverside and Keystone Avenues are intended to be 100 feet in width. All alleys are 20 feet wide. The soil is a rich gravelly loam, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. Being situated as it is it is more safe from fire than any other section. The regular lots are 50x140 feet. The sewerage is perfect.

Before Buying Elsewhere Parties will do Well to Look at These Lots.

RENO!

Is the Railroad Center of Nevada.

RENO!

Is the Educational Center of Nevada.

RENO

Is the Healthiest Town in Nevada.

RENO

Is Great, and Alfalfa is King!

The Safest Investment

IN THE STATE

RENO PROPERTY

Is the Cheapest on the Coast in comparison with that of other cities.

RENO

Has no equal in Nevada or California for salubrity of climate, wealth of soil, diversity of products and stability. Situated in the very heart of the celebrated Truckee Meadows the future of Reno is assured. Reno is the City of Homes. There is not a house to rent in Reno. New buildings are occupied as fast as erected. Reno has advantages which no other town can equal. The climate is mild and genial in Winter, and even and healthful in Summer. There are no excessively heated or severely cold terms, and while the days may be warm in Summer the nights are deliciously cool; in Winter sleigh-riding is the exception and not the rule.

Facilities for irrigating surpass any in the State and there is no failure of crops. Reno has Churches of all denominations, Bishop Whitaker's School for Girls, Mt. St. Mary's Academy, the State University, and splendid Public Schools. The Reno Water Co. furnishes ample pure, cold water for all purposes. The Reno Electric Light Co.'s electric light system, already well established, is being augmented. The Reno Gas Co. supplies gas for all purposes. The streets of Reno are lighted by electricity.

RENO!

Has 5,000 Population and is

Growing Rapidly.

The Loveliest Town!

The Cleanest Town.

The Wealthiest Town!

RENO

Is Supported by the Richest

Farming Country of Nevada,

Northern California and Southern Oregon.

RENO

Reno's geographical position is excellent. It is on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, only 154 miles from Sacramento, and 244 miles from San Francisco. It is the terminus of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad running south, and of the Nevada and California Railroad running north. It has two Flouring Mills, Planning Mills, three Nurseries, a Soap Factory, Reduction Works, and other industries. A great Woolen Mill and a Sash, Door, Blind and Box Factory, are about to be established.

Reno has the Bank of Nevada with \$300,000 capital, and the First National Bank with \$200,000 capital. It has two fine papers in the DAILY and WEEKLY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL and the Daily and Weekly Gazette.

Reno is the natural home of the Alfalfa, and therefore the great cattle headquarters of the State. Here are fed the prime beef for the California market. Reno potatoes are the best in the world, and she also excels in Strawberries and the small fruits. Reno Wheat took the first prize at the great New Orleans Exposition.

The State Fair is always held at Reno.

Reno is the County Seat of Washoe County, the wealthiest county in Nevada.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

SUPERIOR EDUCATION AT HOME.

State University of Nevada,

LOCATED AT RENO.

OFFERS EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO YOUNG Men and Young Women who desire to obtain a good education. This institution, being a part of the Public School System of the State TUITION IS FREE to all residents of Nevada.

Five Schools, or Departments, Have Been Organized at the University:

1. The School of Mines and Mining Engineering.
2. The School of Agriculture.
3. The Normal School.
4. The Business Department.
5. The Academic Department.

THE SCHOOL OF MINES AND MINING ENGINEERING includes a thorough course of study in Mathematics, Natural Science and the English Language. Graduates of this School will receive the degree of Mining Engineer.

THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE includes the fundamental branches of mathematics, nature science, the English language and observation and experiments connected with the farm and garden. Students in this school will be given an opportunity to defray a portion of their expenses by working on the University farm.

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